# WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, 1867.

O OUR BURREUM ELLE

Bey-Mr. Issaur. E. Janes, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wr. H. Wrize, John Collins, James Dessing, J. Harmers, R. S. Janes, Thos. D. Nick, R. W. Monson, F. W. Writer, Wr. L. Warneran, Alex H. Causon, D. K. Monson, E. W. Murreran, M. Lawis, H. A. Janes, Alex H. Causon, D. K. Monson, Br. F. Swais, T. Assonan, and P. Davis.

257Mr. Russy M. Lawis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Twinessee, assisted by Janes O. Lawis and H. M. Lawis, Jr.

257Mr. C. W. Janes, No. I. Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our capacity skilleding agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by

ollecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by MAS, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, TROS. M. JANIS, Dr. A. L. CRIZZE ORRIB, and RICHARD LEARN. Receipts of either will be good.

### OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Henry S. Potter, postmaster at Port Huron, Michi-

od S. Merritt, postmaster at Norwich, New

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNTED STATES FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

We have prepared with great care, from an official source, the subjoined statement, exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and exported from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857; also, the value of domestic produce exported during the same period:

Total - 9,058,570
Foreign exports Specie - 9,058,570
Free goods - 4,313,862
Dutiable - 10,591,647 Total------ 23.964.079 Total------338.985.065 Total exports-foreign and domestic -- 362,949,144

Of late years the New York Evering Post has not been distinguished for its success or its charity in assigning motives for the acts of parties or individnals. In yesterday's issue of that journal, under the caption of "A judge driven from the bench," we find the following characteristic article:

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CURTIS.

the following characteristic article:

"Judge Curis, in resigning his seat upon the bench of
the Supreme Court at this time, has taken a step which
requires further explanation. The reasons, and the only
reasons, which have transpired, are not of a controlling
character. Doubtless he could make more by his profession, but the salary is as high now as it was in 1851,
when he left that profession. It is equally probable, as
the Worcester Palladium suggests, that 'the political
character which the court now has, as the consequence of
its decision in the Dred Scott case, must render it undesirable for Judge Curtis to continue the relation with fellow-indees in whose ominions he cannot coincide, and should be Judge Curterly Continue the relation with rest low-judges in whose opinions he cannot coincide, and whose decisions he can scarcely respect, if, like that one, they are to be founded upon usurpation?" but that, so far from being a sufficient reason for leaving the bench, ought to be a conclusive one for his retaining it. The fact that a judge is in a minority in the court of which he forms a part was never esterned an excuse The fact that a judge is in a minority in the court of which he forms a part was never esteemed an excuse for leaving it; if it were, we should have no courts, since every judge occasionally finds the majority of his associates differing from him in opinion. If his difference with the court upon this pasticular case has brought with it special penalties, if he is met with sowns and sneers in the consultation room, if his suggestions in regard to the business of the court are unheeded, or are treated with marked disrespect, as they are reported to have been, so much the more imperative was his duty to remain and vindicate the dignity and independence of at least that faction of the court which he constituted.

"We do not see how Judge Certis could consult his

We do not see how Judge Curtis could consult his "We do not see how Judge Certis could consult his case by resigning at a time when such a step was liable to a construction so extremely unfavorable to the rest of the court without an apparent desertion of his duty. The public are entitled to some better reason than any that have reached us for his abandoning a post to which, by his own act, he had given unusual importance. It is at least entitled to know precisely the character and extent of the amonganess which Judge Curtis has exchanged for the ancient ease and emoluments of his proression."

The public announcement of the resignation of Judge Curtis was immediately followed by an article in the Boston Courier, in which it was unequivocally stated that the reasons which had induced Judge C. to take the step which excited so much surprise were purely of a private nature. The known friendly relations between the editor of the Courier and Judge Curtis warranted, and still warrants, the general impression that this statement was an authorized one. In confirmation of this im pression, we may add that we have seen a letter from Judge Curtis to a gentleman in this city, in perience, and integrity who are qualified for the the Supreme Bench in consequence of the inadequacy of the salary-having found from experience that his official income was insufficient to educate his children and to support an establishment at the seat of government in keeping with the dignity of his high judicial position.

The general reason assigned by the Courier was quite sufficient, we think, to have saved Judge Curtis from the offensive officiousness of intrusive inquiries We should not however, be at all surprised, even in the face of our additional explanation, if the Post were next to ask for a public exhibit of the Judge's private accounts, in order to satisfy black-republican ism whether the pecuniary demands of Washington landlords, storekeepers, butchers, and hucksters are inconveniently high, or extravagant figures have been assumed to conceal political proscription in the highest judicial tribunal in the country.

# THE CONSEQUENCES OF CONFESSIONS.

When young America, being charged with se nce, was informed if he would confess the fact of having committed it, this would save half of the punishment, he replied that he would confess twice and save the whole. The black-republican organs in New York seem disposed to profit by this peculiar precedent.

A resolution passed the legislature at Albany las winter to amend the constitution, placing whites and negroes upon the same level as electors, which was deposited in the executive chamber, where it slept until dead, with suspicions that it had been strangled by his excellency. In attempting to avert the suspicion of playing false to the negroes, these journals have resorted to the precedent of young America and claim immunity on account of multiplicity of confessions. They seek to screen Governor King from censure for suppressing the negro-levelling resolution by insisting that he strangled another asking an amendment of the constitution authorizing logisla tive protection of the rights of the voter at the polls Doubting whether this would prove sufficient, they confess to half a dozen other omitted executive duties growing out of legislative resolutions.

We suspect they have proved too much to excuse or screen his excellency for having omitted to perform his appropriate duties. An excuse may answer a young American juvenile, but fails to serve an old black-republican King, who swore to obey and execute the constitution and laws.

NEW EXPORT DUTY ORDERED IN PORTO RICO. A royal order of great importance to our mercantile classes, bearing date May 5, 1857, has recently extinction of the Macuquina money that has long

On molasses, 50 cents per cask. On rum, \$1 per cask. These export duties are to be collected until the

whole sum is paid off. In reference to this change the intelligent gentle nan who represents the commercial interests of the United States at St. John's, Porto Rico, informs the

Department of State, under a late date, that "the

change will be beneficial to the island, but I fear, rom the wording of the circular, it is intended to prevent the circulation of all foreign moneys as a legal tender, which will cause great inconvenience. The tariff of Porto Rico in force since November 1 1851 exempts from export duties the articles emprised in the preceding category. The first article of this tariff is thus translated: "The products of the island, except timber, are free from all expert duty, both municipal and of the government." Reuss' "Calculations and Statements" relative to the American trade the Macuquino dollar is considered an anomaly. Its fineness is stated to be only 9 dineros, or 9-12, and weight 15 dwts. 11 grains making its value from about 73 cents to 75 cents but it is more commonly estimated at from about 3s 24d. to 3s. 4d., the usual exchange being \$6 to the £1. In reference to the fears entertained by our respected consul at St. John's, in the extract from his mmunication to the State Department which we have quoted, we think that there is greater reason to apprehend that these temporary export duties will be continued and become permanent after the special purpose for which they are imposed shall have been accomplished. Similar special taxes, both upon imports and exports, have been provided in the neighboring island of Cuba to meet special demands; but, unfortunately, these taxes still exist as a burden upon commerce, while the special demands have long since been amply and fully gratified. These duties, we must remember, and even higher duties than those now prescribed, have heretofore been levied on exports from Porto Rico; and whe we consider that the United States has nearly threefourths of the foreign commerce of the island, the importance of such changes, and their effect upon American commercial interests, cannot be over-estimated. The total value of imports from the island last year was \$3,870,963, of which sugar alone amounted to \$3,239,152. The quantity imported for this sum was 73,066,022 lbs., the new duty on which

### by the consumer in the United States. THE SUCCESSION

would amount to the snug figure of over \$45,000 in

round numbers. Had the late high prices of sugars

continued, this additional tax would be sensibly felt

Our political adversaries seem to be amusing them elves with speculations concerning the successor of President Buchanan. Their purposes are quite apparent, however much they may attempt to disguise them. They have one great leading object in viewand that is, to distract, divide, and conquer the democracy. They know that there are in the democratic ranks a large number of men of talents, exhigh office. They are equally conscious of the fact that the enemies of the democracy have never elected a man to the presidency who has not proved his entire incompetency or unfitness and failed to comnand the votes of his countrymen for re-election.

All they now expect is, not an ascendency of their principles, but they hope to occasion a division of he democracy, through which to secure a plurality election, and a chance at the federal offices. They nticipate consequences from democratic division which they can never expect from a consideration of the merits of their principles. It rests with the democratic party to determine whether they will invite defeat by divisions upon a question to be decided bree years hence, which may involve issues yet to be formed. It is our deliberate opinion that no sagacious and true friend of the democracy will lend hin self, or permit his friends, so far to become the in strument of our enemies as now to devote those energies to the question of succession which should be directed to the overthrow of our old and untiring

## HON. CALEB CUSHING.

We perceive by the Boston journals that Hor Caleb Cushing is about to engage in the practice of the law in that city in conjunction with Sidney Webster, esq., formerly private secretary to President Pierce. The whole country, we believe, are agreed in regard to the commanding intellect, profound erudition, and almost marvellous attainments of the late Attorney General of the United States; and as long as he remains at the bar, we presume there will be but few important cases in the higher courts of Maschusetts in which his professional services will not e retained. His associate and junior, Mr. Webster. is peculiarly well qualified to win and retain the condence of the business community-clear-headed liberally educated, of large experience, and promp nd persevering in the discharge of official duty.

The proposed partnership has elicited the follow

ng notice from the Boston Post:

"The Boston public, we are confident, will be pleased to learn the fact that these gentlemen contemplate opening an office here, for there is a want of such talent at the Boston bar as they will bring to it. Gen. Cashing's genius, crudition, well-stored and acute legal mind will find ready and ample smployment in this great consmercial mart, while the careful business habita, severe professional training, and highly-cultivated understanding of Mr. Webster qualify him, very happily, for the association designed."

THE NEW CABINET.—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We are indebted to the New Hampshire Patriot for the following well-written biographical sketch of Hon. J. S. Black, the present distinguished Attorney been issued in Porto Rico. It provides for the entire | Hon. J. S. Black, the present distinguished Attorney General of the United States:

extinction of the Macuquina money that has long been the circulating medium in that island, by the government changing it for Spanish money, at a discount of 124 per cent. on Macuquino currency. This royal order was published in the island by the captain-general, Fernando Cotoner, by proclamation or circular, dated July 27, and is now in force. There was at that date, according to the most reliable calculation, about a million and a half dollars of this depreciated currency in circulation in the island, and the loss incurred by the government in the operation of changing, freights, expenses of recoining, &c., will, in the aggregate, amount to about 30 per cent., or (say) \$450,000. This government is to be indemnified for this loss by an export duty on produce of the island, commencing August 4, (last month,) as follows:

On sugar, 6; cents per 100 pounds.
On coffee, 25 do. do.
On tobacco, 374 de. do.
On molasses, 50 cents per cask.

patient thought and cultivation, with strong sense, which enables his vigorous powers to be displayed to the best advantage.

The Hon. J. S. Black was born in the year 1810, in Somerset county, in Pennsylvania. His father, a man of excellent character and sense, belonged to that agricultural class to which America owes so many of her eminent men. The son, after a careful education, studied the profession of the law with the Hon. Chauncey Forward, of Somerset, and was at an early age admitted to practice. It was soon discovered that he possessed not only an intellect capable of being cultivated to high degree, but extensive stores of information and a vigorous logic. However individuals may at times consider that their claims to public estimation are not properly appreciated, it seldom happens that the merits of a man do not receive substantial justice; and in the case of Mr. Black, his accomplishments and sound political views obtained for him the democratic nomination to Congress, which, however, for private reasons, he declined. At the age of thirty-two years he was appointed president judge of one of the judicial districts of Pennsylvania, in which position he remained until the year 1851, when he was elected chief justice of the supreme court by a vote which, by its appreciation of his distinguished merits, is one of the few instances which, in a measure, redeem the defects inherent in an elective judiciary. It was from this eminent position that he was taken to strengthen and adorn the cabinet of President Buchanan.

"In his judicial capacity, Chief Justice Black was noted not only for his stores of legal learning, but for the literary skill and pointed style by which his decisions were il-

strengthen and adorn the cabinet of President Buchanan.

'In his judicial capacity, Chief Justice Black was noted not only for his stories of legal learning, but for the literary skill and pointed style by which his decisions were illustrated. By persons who know no better the law has been said to be a dry and barren profession; and those to whom thinking is a troublesome task often repeat oracularly the idea that it renders the intellect acute without expanding it. In valu is it to remind such persons of Bacon and Mansfield and Brougham, of Marshall and Kent and Webster. The expression, once stereotyped, is, in their view, the vehicle of a universal truth, as undeniable as the doctrine of gravitation or the propositions of Euclid. But the professors of the law have been accustomed for long years to bear this burden, as they are laden with most of the sins of the statutes which our wise legislatures canact. That, upon a rightly-constituted mind, the study of the law exercises the most widening and expanding influence, Judge Black is a prominent proof. In his decisions he selses upon those points in the case which the controversy between the parties requires to be settled. His judgment is too vigorous to be led astray by fanciful analogies which have but a remote collateral bearing upon the point before him, but, with that common sense which is the foundation of the character of every man worthy of being remembered, he fixes his attention upon the substantial questions in the case. To some men, whose perceptive powers are dull, the labor of acquiring information is so great that, disheartened by the task, they do not receive that justice which their reasoning powers deserve. But others are born with the insatiable desire of knowing whatever there is in the world worthy to be known, and to this class Judge Black beloigs. The world of books, the records of the toils of our ancestors in struggling towards the light, the depositories which reveal to and to this class Judge Black beloigs. The world of books, the records of the toils of our ancestors in struggling towards the light, the depositories which reveal to us what those who have gone before us have suffered and learned, and in what they have erred—this universe of reflection is something of which no one who wishes well to perform his part can afford to be ignorant. The judge who knows only what statutes have been enacted, and what decisions have been made, is but ill-fitted for his duties. Outside of these, there is the history of events which shows the reason why laws were enacted, the history of religion casting light upon the state of moral sentiment in the community, the history of manners indicating the progress of society in refinement, and the existence of new social rights giving birth to a more complete system of laws, and the history of literature, which records the various steps made by mankind in their intellectual advancement. The man who, like Judge Black, feels that none of these subjects are alien from his pursuits, but that each of term must contribute to give his intellect fulness and the power of well-balanced action, differs as widely from the casemust contribute to give his intellect fulness and the pow-er of well-balanced action, differs as widely from the case-accumulating lawyer as the mason who lays the stones of the Capitol differs from the ingenious and tasteful archi-tect who planned its fair proportions. The lawyer who relies upon mere precedent no more looks beyond it and to its reason than the workman looks beyond the bricks which he release in their resistion. It is only the second which he places in their position. It is only the structive mind of the legal architect which can see contrased materials before him the cuince which his skill and judgment will enable him to rear. He perceives the truth lying in the midst of contradictions, as the sculptor discerns the statue in the unformed marble. Chief Justice Black never touched a subject without illustrating it by the light of his learning; and his learning is not an indiscriminate collection of barren facts, but a treasure selected with appreciating patience from the storehouses of the cert.

It has been sometimes said that the combination of literature with law is an unnatural one, that the law makes the literary powers dull, and literature makes the law superficial. Where there is but little literature and less law the remark may be true. But the persons who think that legal learning is not both adorned and strengthened by literary skill are generally those who, as they are innocent of literary taste, are proportionally ignorant of the law. Men cannot sympathize with what they do not understand. The lawyer who is satisfied with a precedent derives as much instruction from a barren dictum of Coke as from the luminous judgments of Mansfield or of Kent. Next to the subject-matter of a judicial opinion is the manner in which it is set forth. If Mansfield or of Kent. Next to the subject-matter of i judicial opinion is the manner in which it is set forth. I this be hard and narrow, destitute of fitness and reasoning power, the judgment may be of value as a precedent but it will not convince the mind, nor make a contribution of much moment to the stores of the profession. Case may be, and sometimes are, decided upon precedents alone because the law has been so settled by a long series of decisions, and the office of a judge is not to enact the law. But when precedents are wanting, that mind is best qualified for the judicial function which, having large stores to select from, designates between that which best qualified for the judicial function which, having large stores to select from, designates between that which is pertinent and that which does not illustrate the ques-tion to be decided, and, having reached the proper conclu-sion, states it in such a way, combining elegance with strength, as impresses the mind of the reader with its cor-rectness. This is one of the peculiar felicities of Judg-Black's judicial character, that he can not only see the tenth, but can state it in such a manner that others can Black's judicial character, that he can not only see the truth, but can state it in such a manner that others car perceive it likewise. His reasoning faculty uses his learning as an instrument to work with, and his imagination imparts a glow to both. His mind acts both rapidly and accurately. He is not compelled, like some judges, to toil on his dreary way, slowly striving to master the governing idea of the case; but he grasps it at once, and by his plastic power fashions the decision into the proper shape.

his plastic power fashions the decision into the proper shape.

In a sketch of Judge Black it would be a grave omission if we were to fail to notice his lofty and generous views on the subject of religious liberty. There are few more remarkable productions than an address delivered by him on this subject at the annual commencement of Pennsylvania College in September last. He understands the character of the Puritans, their narrow views, their bitter zeal, and their uneasy temper. He thoroughly appreciates the unhealthy intellect and the cold cruelty of the persecutor and the bigot. The sarcastic tone, not violent and coarse, but delicate and cutting as a Damascus blade, which pervades this address, gives it a raciness and point which impart an inexpressible charm to his style. The Puritans had unlimited powers of endurance and a bravery as great as ever animated the souls of men. If, in addition to these qualities, they had not been, in their own hard and cruel way, honest and true, mankind would now regard them as the most repulsive tyrants that ever afflicted the earth. Philip the Second and the Duke of Alva never displayed qualities more alien from a Christian life than the actions of the Puritans showed

sion which place this address on a level with the best productions of American and English literature. The exquisite aptness of his language will strike any one who has taste enough to like "proper words in proper places," and who has reflection enough to know how often in this world "words are things." The man who has ideas to convey, and who wishes his readers to understand him, will naturally express himself in the simple and camest way in which the ideas occur to his mind. If he write merely for the sake of writing, and in order to please himself with the melody of his own words—if he think more of his manner and less of his matter—he may construct well-balanced sentences, but he will never make an impression upon the mind of the reader. His taste must be cultivated and his resources enlarged, and he will then have a full treasury from which to supply his wants. When such a man writes he will instinctively use the words which best convey his ideas, his language will be appropriate, and the reader's ingenuity will not be tasked to discover what he means. There is so much fine writing and so much bad writing in the world, that it is refreshing to meet with a writer who, like Judge Black, recommends to our favor his just views and weighty thoughts by the graceful garments in which he arrays them. He who runs may read, and he who reads rerecommends to our favor his just views and weight;
thoughts by the graceful garments in which he array
them. He who runs may read, and he who reads re
members what he says. He makes no elaborate attemp
to interest us by painful rhetoric and mounful attempt
at wit, and, by the absence of any effort to charm, please
us the more. There is no reason why a judicial opinior
should not be as well expressed as an essay in the Specta
tor; and the style of Addison and of Steele would surely

do no harm in the innumerable volumes with which our national fondness for litigation every year inundates the profession of the law.

There is one judicial quality which Judge Black pos-sesses in an emport descent of the law. There is one judicial quality which Judge Black possesses in an eminent degree, and that is fearlessness. A timid man is of but little use anywhere, but if there is a position where he is peculiarly out of place it is upon the bench. The duty of a judge is to determine between conflicting interests. If, instead of doing this with a single eye to the truth, he is actuated by a fear of what bystanders may say; if he looks, not to the performance of his duty, but to the effect he may produce upon the public, or the parties, he had better retire, while yet he may, and veil his timidity in a decent obscurity. That Judge Black, in his present eminent position, will act well his part, without fear or favor, the experience of his life gives us reason to believe. His responsibilities will be great, but he is able to bear them. His duties will be laborious and complicated, but he has learning, industry, and discrimination sufficient to discharge them. We anticipate not only that he will be true to the country and to himself in his capacity as constitutional adviser to the President, but that his oplinions, when they shall be published, will form a valuable contribution to the stores of professional knowledge. professional knowledge.

Ove friend and correspondent, "A LOOKER ON," writing us from that most popular watering place the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, gives us a sketch of the intellectual entertainments which the visitors to that celebrated place of health and fashion enjoy. Their entertainments are varied, and suited to the high standard of intelligence and refinement of the society which assembles there. To the fashionable amusements-such as music, song, and the danceare added the charms of poetry, presented by the living voice of female genius and taste, and the ancient Tournament with all its gorgeous equipment and brilliant display of skill and gallantry.

We hope that our fair and gifted corresp "La Christie," will lay us under additional obliga tions by giving us such a description of the Tourne ment, as no one else can, for the gratification and en tertainment of our readers. Her letters to the Union written with so much taste and purity of style, hav been received with the greatest favor, and peruse with unabated pleasure by all classes of our readers The dry and grave discussion of politics, and the earnest and protracted controversy on political meas ures, which constantly fill the columns of the Union have been most agreeably varied by the communications of "La Christie." She has greatly charmed our readers, and acquired enduring reputation for her-

FAUQUER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

To the Editor of the Union:

A bracing, delightful morning, illumined by a glorio A bracing, delightful morning, illumined by a glorious scn, makes us enjoy the recollections of this archiversary, so memorable for the victory on Lake Edic. We have a charming company of most agreeable people now as-sembled here; and with the varying excitement of each successive day, including the receipt of the evening and morning papers of the District and Alexandria, a few hours after publication, we might boast of a temporary advantage over you.

advantage over you.

On Taesday your correspondent (La Christie) was prevailed on to favor the ladies and gentiemen generally with a specimen of her style of elocution by public readings from gifted authors. She was aided by amateurs in youl and instrumental music, and by universal consent it was deemed one of the most récherche and delightful intellectual entertainments ever enjoyed.

it was deemed one of the most récherche and delightful intellectual entertainments ever enjoyed.

Miss J.'s realing of "I Have Nothing to Wear" surpassed anything of the kind I ever heard, and seemed to be almost universally esteemed fauilles. The music, too,

was equally exquisite—one of the most distinguished fe-male voices in the Union lending its melody amids as-sociations which seemed almost hallowed by the appre-ciative audience. After the interchange of mutual con-gratulations in having enjoyed such a treat, the Band was introduced, and a brilliant ball kept up till midnight. The next day the tournament of the season came off with all its pomp and ceremonies. Nineteen knights, most of them on splendid horses, entered the lists to es-tablish their skill in horsemanship and win the prize of beauty. During the first round twelve of the number, riding at full speed, struck the centre of a small ring, and bore it off on the points of their lances, to the amaze-

rading at tall speed, struck the centre of a small ring, and bore it off on the points of their lanes, to the amazement of from 800 to 1,000 beholders.

All considered it the most successful tournament that had ever been witnessed here. But I will not attempt its description, and must leave that to some more practised

pen.

At night the queen was crowned, (a beautiful young lady from Norfolk;) and the very crowded ball-room—an empire of pleasure—was under her reign, till thenproach of "the small hours" admonished repose, which was by no means uninterrupted, as the serenaders, in sweet strains, breathed the interestry of their devotion at various

shrines.

Like the bewildered Hibernian, who mistook a real explosion on the stage for a part of the play, I was disposed, on awaking this morning, to ask, "What is to come next?" The response was at hand. The funcy But, Mr. Editor, lest I forget in the confusion all have seen, I send you this bill , that, if possible, "you may be there to see" and enjoy it with your friend, A LOOKER ON.

An opportunity is now afforded the northern phi anthropists to reduce their theories to practice. A Mr. Jenkius, through one of the Selma (Alabama) papers, proposes to sell 733 slaves at an average of \$700 each to the compensatory emancipationists who recently held a national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, They are to remove them in twenty days be youd the limits of the slave States, and provide for all their wants for twelve months afterwards.

EXTREMES MEET. The Charleston Mercury agrees with us that Pres dent Buchanan had better have let the New Haven

### [N. Y. Evening Post, (black-republican.) TEHUANTEPEC.

memorial alone.

The New Orleans Courier of the 6th says: "We learn from Mr. Hoyt, who arrived last evening from Minatitlan, that the rainy season had set in, and had caused a suspension of the work on the road, but all feel sanguine that the road will be completed this fall. The country is perfectly healthy."

H. M. Binney, of Wheeling, was arrested on Wednesday last at that place, charged with robbing the United States small at Chicago, in February, 1856, of the sum of \$250. He was lodged in jail and will have a hearing before the United States court, now in session at Wheeling.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Stade Dues.—An intelligent correspondent, residing is Oldenburg, has furnished the following information con erning the tolls collected by Hanover at Stade, on the Elbe, from vessels coming from sea and bound to Ham burg, Altona, and other places on the river:

burg, Altona, and other places on the river:

The authorities of Hamburg are not, as it appears to me, very anxious to see those tolls abolished, for Hamburg enjoys for her vessels freedom from the tolls. Her vessels thus have a preference in the carrying of freight from foreign parts. This is one of the reasons why, so far, American vessels participate in the immense trade which Hamburg has with South America, China, Australia, and the East and West Indies. It is not likely that she will take any initiatory steps for the abolition of these dues, for fear of losing this advantage and having to pay a large proportion of the amount required for these dues, for fear of losing this advantage and having to pay a large proportion of the amount required for their capitalization in case she should show much desire to have them abolished. The greater part of her more sagacious and liberal merchants would, however, rejoice to see some steps taken to cause the Hanoverian government to relinquish its claim for the collection of such arbitrary tolls.

As soon as the Stade tolls on the lower part of the Elbe shall be abolished, the tolls now collected by Denmark, (in Lauenburg.) Mecklenburg, Prussia, Anhalt, Bernburg, Dessau, Kothen, and Saxony, on the upper Elbe, would thereupon also soon be abolished. Austria has already ceased to collect such tolls in Bohemia, and thereby has set a praiseworthy example.

thereby has set a praiseworthy example.

To show the injurious effects of these tolls upon the sale of American produce, I will give a single example. The freight on cotton shipped from Hamburg into the The freight on cotton shipped from Hamburg into the interior per railroad in one year amounted to \$153,170; which, if it had been shipped by the river to its destination, would have paid \$28,125 river toll; consequently, it could have been sent into the interior of Germany at that much less expense if the tolls had not been in existence, and the river transportation could have come into competition with the railroad, for no such tolls are collected on the railroad lines.

However oppressive the collection of this toll at Stade is on the part of the Hanoverian government, ancient privilege and usages, and the consent of most nations trading on the Elbe, have long since converted this odious toll into something of a positive right vested in the King of

Hanover.

The tolls collected by Hanover differ, however, essen that this confected by hander and the upper Elbe; for the governments which collect such tolls give at least some equivalent to commerce by keeping the river and its banks in navigable order. Henover does nothing of the kind on the lower Elbe, as all the improvements for the benefit of the shipping on the river are put up and the kind on the lower Elbe, as all the improvements for the benefit of the shipping on the river are put up and maintained at the expense of the city of Hamburg alone; consequently, this toll is only called a sea toll, like the tolls heretofore collected by Denmark at Elsinore, and not a river toll. But Denmark contributed largely to the safety of the shipping passing through the sounds by maintaining lights, buoys, beacons, &c., at considerable

pense. Hanover will find it very difficult to get the consent o

Expense.

Hanover will find it very difficult to get the consent of all other nations who trade on the Elbe to capitalize these tolls, particularly such as were not parties to the convention of the States bordering on the Elbe held and concluded at Dresden in 1844.

This convention, which assembled at Dresden to carry out article 108, and the articles following it, of the general treaty of the Congress of Vienna concluded June 9, 1815, and the appended act No. XVI, (see "Translation of the general treaty signed in Congress at Vienna,") consisted of delegates from Hanover, Denmark, Prussia, Hamburg, Anhalt, Saxony, and Austria; who were the parties directly interested in the tolls on the Elbe and the only powers which actually legalized the collection of tolls at Stade, without requiring an equivalent to be given by Hanover to those from whom they are collected. It is therefore held now that these States ought to be the only ones who should contribute to its capitalization; and also because article 117 of the above-mentioned general treaty and No. XVI of the act appended to the same only make mention of and regulate the tolls on the "Rhine," "Necker," "Moselle," "Meuse," and "Scheldt."

Denmark, also, having obtained the freedom of her own commerce between her various ports end places on the river, will object to pay much towards a capitalization of the tolls.

To make the collection of these tolls with as little trou-

the river, will object to pay much towards a capitalization of the tolls.

To make the collection of these tolls with as little trouble and detention as possible to the shipping, and thereby
avoid opposition from other powers, Hanover and Hamburg agreed, in a separate convention, that the former
should collect the money through an agent at Hamburg.
Accordingly, the papers of the vessels are given up at Stade,
and from thence they are sent to the Hanoverian agent
in Hamburg, who collects the tolls from the consignees
or brokers of the vessels, and delivers the receipts to the
captains. This, however, gives much cause of complaint,
as the papers are often detained by the authorities at
Stade for several days, and consequently the vessels cannot discharge their cargoes, and are put to much loss and
inconvenience by the detention. It is, however, understood that the Hanoverian government gave to the Senate
of Hamburg, upon the conclusion of the above-mentioned
convention, the assurance that the toll-accounts should
be made up within twenty-four hours after the delivery
of the papers at Stade, and that they should be handed
over to the consignees or brokers of the vessel without
further delay.

Vessels have, moreover, another detention; for, on
passing down the river Elbe when going to sea, they have

passing down the river Elbe when going to sea, they have again to stop at Stade to deliver the toll receipts which were obtained in Hamburg, and pay a fee of 18 cents to

were obtained in Hamburg, and pay a like of the toll-boat.

The question of the Stade dues is not one in which the States of Germany have a direct interest, but a question to be settled with Hanover alone; and the latter power having freed all vessels and their cargoes bound for Harburg (the Hanoverian port on the Elbe opposite Hamburg from these tolls, and having no support from the sympathy of any nation in this matter, it would be very creditable to any foreign government to take some steps towards freeing the commerce of the world from another of its shackles.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

-John S. Nevins, 2d class clerk in Third Au itor's office, removed. Robert Ricketts, 3d class clerk in Fourth Auditor's o

George W. Hall, 2d class clerk in Tnird Auditor's of

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Cart-martial. - A naval court-martial has been order to assemble in Washington city on the 23d instant for the trial of Lieut. L. H. Lyne. The court is to consist of the following officers; Captains R. B. Cunningham and A. A. Harwood; Commanders W. W. Hunter, T. J. Page T. A. Jenkins, John Rodgers, and J. B. Marchand. J M. Carlisle judge advocate.

THE FALL OF STILL ANOTHER POLITICAL PARSON

One after another of the political clergy of the country are being exposed for their moral delinquer cies. The last case we have to record is from the Galena (Mercer county, Ohio,) Standard of the 3d inst., which says that the Rev. Wesley Brock, who is one of the loudest black-republicans in the Northwest, an old minister, and recently president elder of the district, has been guilty of the crime of seduc tion, and the lady whom he has seduced has commenced legal proceedings against him. The Standard, in noticing the matter, says :

ard, in noticing the matter, says:

"We do not give publicity to this debasing crime of
Mr. Brock with any intention of injuring the Church.
Far from it. Our sympathics have always been with the
denomination of which he has been a leading, but now
fallen, star. But we have always thought, and still believe, that so long as the Church permits its preachers to
dabble in politics to the neglect of their religious duties,
it is sinning against itself in not silencing the renegades
immediately. By such a course the Church would soon
regain the ground lost in the past few years, and restore
confidence among the people; so long as political preaching is allowed it will continue to suffer."

The Griffin (Georgia) Empire State of the 9th

"It will be perceived from our columns to-day that Col. Bailey, our candidate for Congress, has a series of appointments, extending nearly through the district. He has gone to work in good earnest, and our friend 'Bobuel' may hang his harp upon the willows."

The Fredericksburg News says that a bar of gold, valued at \$1,228, was deposited in the bank at that place a few days since, from the Vancluse mine, Spottsylvania county. It was the product of twenty days' labor.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA Mn. EDITOR: A few days ago I noticed in your paper

short editorial discoursing upon the recent elections in this State for Congress, which editorial you wound up with the declaration that North Carolina, with her 27,000

democratic majority, was the banner State of the Union. The democracy feel themselves complimented exceedingly with this praise, and surely they deserve not a little for the gallant manner in which they have fought the know-nothing enemy. They accomplished much; but let me assure you, Mr. Editor, it was in their power to have me assure you, Mr. accomplished more. They were successful in every district of the State except the 5th, and in this one they fought or the State except the oth, and in this one they fought under a great disadvantage. They fought with no spirit at all—not because they had an idea that success was out of their power, but because they did not have a candidate with whom they were well pleased. Mr. Stephen E. Williams, who ran against Mr. Gilmer, declared himself condidates for their below the declared himself. a candidate a few days before the democratic convention was to be held, and thus, in a manner, forced himse upon the democracy of the district. This imprudent cor upon the democracy of the cause of the know-nothing vic-duct of his was the sole cause of the know-nothing vic-tory in the Gullford district. It caused the whole party to his fayor: many would not to be very lukewarm in his favor; many would not go to the polls, and so greatly dissatisfied were some that had Waddle, one of the know-nothing candidates, re-mained in the field, they would have voted for Gilmer to defeat his election. The democracy of this State are dedefeat his election. The democracy of this State are devotedly given to conventions, and when a candidate comes forward without the nomination, or endorsement of one, or in opposition to one, he is as certainly downed to defeat as the day of election comes. The commanding talents, the fine attainments, and the presige of Abrem W. Venable availed him nothing when he came before the people without a nomination, and the brilliant elequence of Duncan K. Melkae was displayed in vain under similar circumstances. Thomas L. Clingman is the only man in our State who can succeed without the aid of a convention—and this for the reason that he can do ray, thing that any other man can, and for the reason that thing that any other man can, and for the reason that nearly all the democrats of his district have once been whigs like himself. Place him before the people in any position, and so deeply in love with his genius do they fall that they cannot find it in their power to go against him. The mountaineers love him most heartily; and there is not a mortal on the top of the ground who in his own district can hold him a light. Now, if such men as Venable and McRae could not succeed without the aid of a convention, what could Mr. Williams expec to do? He is a young gentleman of some talent, but not sufficient to beat down the billows of prejudice formed against him by his own conduct. In but a single county in his district—Randolph—did he receive the full vote ty in his district—Randolph—did he receive the full vote of his party. In the strong democratic county of Caswell he fell nearly 500 votes behind the democratic strength, and in his own county of Alamance he fell off over a hun-dred. In the aggregate his fallings-off from the vote given to Governor Bragg, a year ago, amounted to abou lefeated Gilmer by about 300 majority. Thus doth the true case stand. It is a matter of profound regret wit every democrat of the 5th district that they did not have a strong and *appcinted* standard-bearer in the field. Nobody believes that if the Hon. John Kerr, or the Hon. Samuel P. Hill, or the Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, or Rob-ert McL-22, of Guilford, had been the candidate of the emocracy, the "lone star" of Mr. G"mer would never have arisen above the horizon. They are all men of mo lecided talents, and well known to the people of the State. Had either of them been the can Dutch-hating and Pope-fearing Samuel would have been driven from the only stronghold which he can now laim among the people of "the land of steady habits;" but there is reason to believe that, had the Hon. John Kerr been the man, poor Samuel, in his flight, would have left not a trace behind. He is much more popular than he was two years ago; he would have received th entire democratic vote, with not a few of those who voted 6w Gilmer Thus, Mr. Editor, do you see that, though we of North

Carolina did well, with favoring circumstances we might have done better. It is glory enough certainly to have elected seven of the eight representatives from one of the staunchest of the old whig States, but it would have been exceedingly agreeable if we could have filled the place lately occupied by Elwin G. Reade by a good and reliable democrat. That gentleman in some of his votes badly enough misrepresented his constituents, and it is to be feared that John A. Gilmer will treat them after the same goodly wise. So, Mr. Editor, let us hope it may

JOSEPH HOLT, ESQ. An article in the Union of this morning, relative to the

newly-appointed Commissioner of Patents, contains one or two slight errors, which, for the sake of "the truth of nistory," may as well be at once corrected. reats of Mr. Holt's great and eloquent speech in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which nomi-nated Van Buren for President and Johnson for Vice President. That convention was held in May, 1835, and not in 1836, as the writer states. This is one of th the statement that Mr. Holt stood near the entrance of door of the church, where the convention was in session when he commenced his speech. I was in that conver tion at the time, taking notes, as a whig editor, and hap pened to occupy a seat very near Mr. Holt, then a stran ger to me, when he arose to address the convention. He was near the back pert of the church, which was a very commodious one, on Fayette street, and densely filled above and below. I shall never forget Mr. Holt's singular appearance at the time he essayed to speak. He wa pale, cadaverous, and apparently trembling, and for a few seconds seemed to be unable to gain the attention of the great audience which had been three days in session, and appeared to be heartily tired of speech-making. But just t the critical moment, I well recollect, Shadrack Penn then of the Louisville Public Advertiser, and Robert T Lytle, of Cincinnati-both now in their graves !- simultaneously jumped upon the seats and cried out at the top of their voices, "A member up! A member up!" This cry arrested the attention of the convention and drewall eyes toward Mr. Holt, who immediately gained confidence and self-possession, and proceeded to pour forth a stream of elequence and eulogy in behalf of that old war-worn soldier and patriot, Richard M. Johnson, such as I had never before listened to. I was charmed, even as a political opponent of the culogist and culogized, and the vention seemed to be charmed also, and taken captive; for, soon after, Johnson was nominated over Wm. C. Rives for Vice President, and the convention ad-

Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, has such a lo Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, has such a lot of Chinese sugar cane growing on his plantation in Texas that it reminds him of the fellow who won the elephant in a raffle. He says: "Many of my friends in this section are sanguine that this new grain or plant will drive all others out of the ground, or that it will at least effect a perfect revolution in the way of farming in western Texas. They are saving the seed to plant and for bread, they are making sirup and sugar of the juice of the stalk, they are feeding it out as green fodder, and saving it up for dry. No part of it is wasted; cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs eat it clean, from the ground upwards, when the stalk is ripe, and gain strength and grow fat upon it An immense quantity of it will be planted next year."

The Philadelphia Journal of yesterday says: "A ban was given last evening at Judge Peters's farm, by a number of farmers of the neighborhood, and while the meriment was at its height one of the participants, named Alexander Immel, about forty years of age, and apparently strong and hearty, fell dead upon the floor. His hand was clasped within that of a female relative, whose thoughts no words can picture. The scene that ensued needs no pen to portray; the most barren imagination needing no assistance to draw the picture. The deceased was a man of family."

The Grand National Exhibition of horses at Springfield, Massachusetts, on the second and third of October, will, it is said, be one of the grandest affairs of the kind eyes witnessed in this country.